Pinkerton forces, which had been imprisoned all day long in their barges in the river, to surrender, and permitted them to land.

During all this time the armed detectives were in terror of their lives, as they lay besieged in their frail floating fortress.

Hundreds of dynamite bombs had been thrown at the barges, burning oil surrounded them, and all sorts of attempts were made to scuttle or burn the boats. Every moment it was expected that the craft would be sunk or would burst into flames, and the entire band of mercenaries perish before the eyes of their merciless assailants.

The mob on the shore only accepted the surrender when it seemed impossible to reach the Pinkerton barges with burning oil and it was found that the bombs were not large enough to do any serious damage.

Even after the surrender the thirst for vengeance seemed to be just as keen as before among the infuriated populace of Homestead, and as the Pinkerton men left the barges and marched through the principal street of the town to the jail they were followed by a hooting, yelling crowd of men, women and children, who poured curses upon them and kept up a continual volley of sticks and stones and any missiles that they could lay their hands upon. The men only escaped the danger of greater violence when they were safely lodged behind the walls of the jail.

A TRUCE AT LAST.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when Hugh O'Donnell and Jack Clifford, with other leaders of the workmen, went down to the shore opposite the barge Monongahela, waving white handkerchiefs, the first signs of a truce that had been given by the besieging party since the deadly work began.

Even these men were followed by a hooting crowd which passed close behind them, surging down upon the banks and cheering and shouting as the detectives came into view.

"Kill them; kill the murderers!" they yelled. "We ought not to accept their surrender."

In response to the flag of truce several Pinkerton men appeared on the deck of the nearer barge, but it was some time before the leaders in the conference could make themselves heard, the shouting of the crowds made such a terrific din.

Capt. Cooper, who was one of the first to come forward and make himself heard, said that he was the leader of the Pinkerton men and that all they wanted was to be allowed to leave the boat with their lives.

He said there were 250 men in the party, and that in addition to those who had been wounded previously in the day and had been removed by the tug Little Billy there were half a dozen others on board who had been dangerously wounded and whose condition was critical.

There were no "scab" workmen aboard, he said, and he declared most solemnly that he and his men had only been hired as watchmen for the Carnegie mills.

Then O'Donnell and Clifford guaranteed them protection from the crowds if they would surrender their arms, and promised that the wounded men should be sent to the hospital and would receive proper care.

THE PINKERTONS COME ASHORE.

This arrangement was accepted at once, and O'Donnell and several other went aboard to make preparations for the landing of the Pinkertons. The barges were soon crowded with Homestead men. In spite of the efforts of O'Donnell and Clifford and the other leaders to keep the [illegible] off, and the workmen jeered at the prisoners as they gathered in groups about them.

The more violent of the workmen jostled, kicked and swore at the detectives as they huddled in the corners of the barges, shaking with fright and believing that they would never get through the mob that was waiting for them on the shore with their lives.

They were reassured, however, by the leaders of the men and finally the task of disembarking was begun. It was difficult and dangerous work, for the men on shore were so frenzied that they could hardly be restrained from firing into the ranks of the Pinkertons with their revolvers and shotguns.

Just before the detectives started across the gangplank some were seen to be carrying rifles. "Throw away your guns!" shouted the men on the bank. "Tear off your badges!"

One of the detectives, an old fellow with a white mustache, unplaited his [illegible] and with a feeble attempt at wit said he would take off his coat, too, if the crowd wanted him to.

"Yes, take off your coat!" they yelled back at him, and in such a tone that he knew they meant it. The old fellow took off his coat with alacrity and handed it to a Homestead man, who promptly threw it into the river.

FORCED TO RUN THE GAUNTLET.

When the wounded men had been carried to the shore and up through the mill yard on stretchers, the Pinkerton detectives, without their guns or their uniforms, came forth in single file from the barges.

As they walked down the gangplank there were groans and curses from the crowd, which formed in double lines through which the prisoners passed. Word of the surrender had quickly spread through Homestead to Braddock, across the river, and the women and the children came rushing on the scene. A procession was formed, headed by a tall, sturdy worker, carrying an American flag.

Behind him came 100 men with their rifles over their shoulders marching four abreast. Then came the prisoners, and a very dejected looking lot they were, too. There were many scuffles and scrimmages before they were safely landed in the jail. Women chased them through the dust of the street, throwing stones and shouting to the mill-workers to kill their prisoners.

One fat, red-headed woman in a calico dress was especially violent and abusive. She cursed as roundly as any man could, and holding her hands high in the air, shrieked loudly for vengeance on these men who had shot down the people of Homestead in cold blood. Twice the procession halted and the guards tried to tear this woman away, but she would not be repulsed, and she followed the prisoners to the jail door, throwing stones with accurate aim, as many a red-headed Pinkerton detective will testify to-night.

CLUBBED AND KICKED BY THE CROWDS.

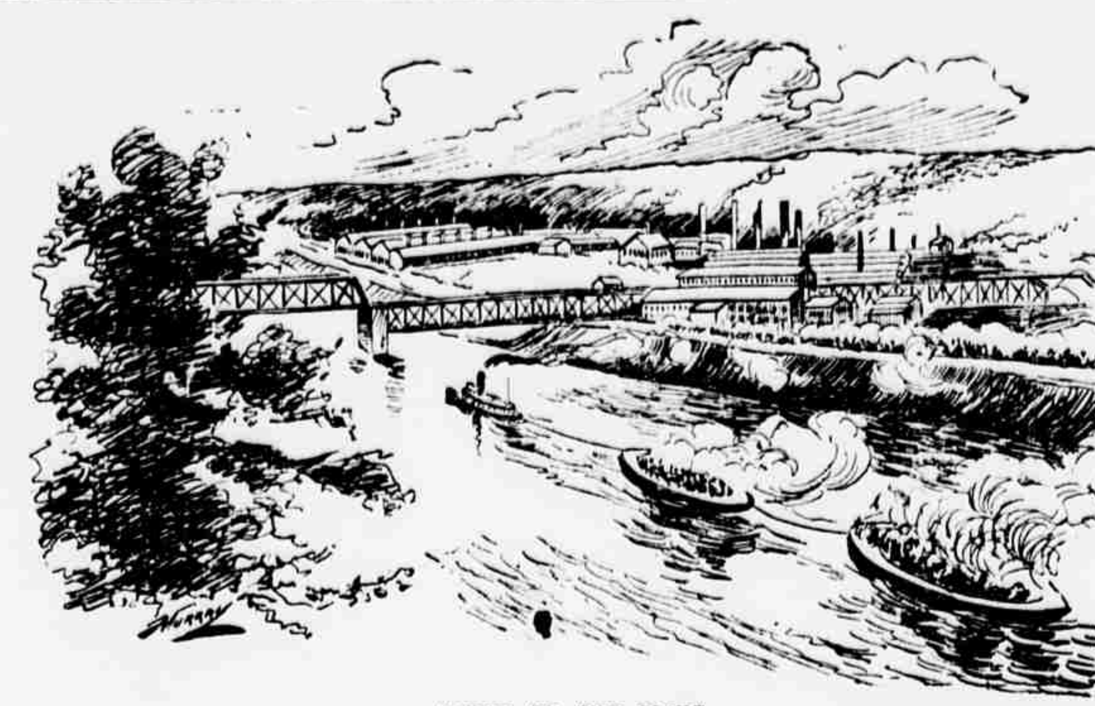
Several of the Pinkertons who had been recognized as among the firing party of the early dawn were clubbed and kicked by the excited crowd while on the march. Most of them had valises, and not a few of these were wrenched from their hands and kicked about the streets like footballs, the clothing and other articles as they fell out being eagerly snatched up by the women as trophies of the day's victory.

Then began the march of the prisoners to the Munhall Station where they were to take the train to Pittsburg. The way lay through a quarter of a mile of the mill yard.

As they came to the top of the bank they had to pass through a narrow passageway between great piles of rusty pig iron. Here the infuriated mob were waiting for them, and as soon as the head of the column appeared the mob fell upon them like a pack of wolves.

They were attacked with clubs, fists and showers of stones, and a general melee followed, in which some of the detectives were hunted around the yard like mad dogs, pursued by their maddened enemies.

They screamed for mercy, but their entreaties were not heeded. Many of them had their clothing stripped from their backs and



SCENE OF THE FIGHT.
From the Philadelphia Times.

were bleeding from the wounds which they had received from their assailants.

For a distance of nearly 600 yards there was a regular gauntlet formed, through which the terror-stricken Pinkertons had to scramble the best way they could.

The leaders could not do anything with the crowd and the police at the steel works tried to save them, but in vain.

When a man reached the top of the bank he would receive a blow from a club which would knock him down. When he got up he always ran and blows from clubs and fists rained on his unprotected head.

CRYING AND BEGGING FOR MERCY.

One young fellow, with blanched face, saw what was awaiting him and he burst into tears. Dropping to his knees he begged for mercy, but he was soon raised to his feet by kicks from all sides. Then he started to run, and as he did a blow from a blood-stained club laid him low. Two men ran to him and escorted him safely through the rest of the line.

Women, too, were in the line, and they plied clubs and stones as vigorously as did the men. They made more noise, for they were continuously hooting at the Pinkertons and urging the men on in their terrible work.

The only guards that were not assaulted were those wounded, and they were greeted with howls and cries that must have made them pray for death.

Further along the victims of the mob who escaped the gauntlet found those who were willing to protect them from further violence, but they had little influence upon the mob, whose only desire was for vengeance.

Search was made of every guard who fell into the hands of the crowd for concealed weapons.

One Pinkerton man had a revolver in his hip pocket and he would not surrender it without resistance. Several of the mob made a rush for him. He was cornered and a cocked rifle was held at his head. Still he did not weaken. With a mighty effort he released himself and ran like a greyhound through the yard. He was pursued by a hundred men. Finally he stumbled and the mob was upon him in an instant. His punishment was terrible. He gave up the revolver and he almost gave up his life also. Two strikers took him by the arms and bathed in blood and staggering, he was led away.

A MOB OF FRENZIED WOMEN.

At the outer gate there was another gauntlet formed, but the mob there was composed mostly of women and small boys, and the violence offered to the prisoners was not to be compared with that which they encountered when they first embarked from the barges.

The women, however, seemed possessed with an almost heathen desire to tear the Pinkertons limb from limb, and they then had an opportunity to relieve their pent up rage. They heaped oaths and curses upon the prisoners and tried to beat and scratch them as they came through the gate, but a band of workmen armed with rifles and revolvers kept them away, and escorted the guards to the Opera-House Rink, where they were placed for a time in a place of safety, preparatory to the arrival of the Sheriff.

The women and children, however, followed them all the way to the Rink, through the streets, using the vilest profanity and throwing at the prisoners everything which came within their reach. The escort of armed workmen carried huge American flags and were preceded by a band of music.

Some of the Pinkerton men managed to avoid the second gauntlet, and made their way to the railroad depot, where they concealed themselves in the crowd, and took the next train to Pittsburg.

The wounded detectives were on the same train, cots having been placed in the baggage car for them. All the sympathy of the people was with the strikers and there was cheering everywhere when it was learned that the guards had surrendered.

THE BARGES SET ON FIRE.

As soon as the Pinkerton guards had left the barges there was a cry from the mob on the shore:

"Burn the boats!"

Free from all restraint the mill hands boarded the two barges Monongahela and Iron Mountain and the torch was quickly applied to the oil-soaked wood of the two boats.

The flames burst out simultaneously from each, and a great shout went up from the crowds upon the banks as the forked tongues of fire leaped high into the air above the river front and lighted up the surrounding neighborhood with a fierce glare, for it was dark by this time.

Aided by the oil, which had been poured upon the boats all day long, the fire made rapid progress, and the intense heat drove the mob back from the river bank.

They shouted like wild Indians, and danced on the muddy banks as the flames shot upward, and their cheers were answered by the crowds on the other side of the river, who had stood guard all day over the old cannon with which the fortress of the Pinkertons had been bombarded.

DETECTIVES SENT TO PITTSBURG.

At midnight the imprisoned Pinkerton detectives were taken to Pittsburg under a strong guard by Sheriff McCleary, of Allegheny County. No attempt was made to molest the prisoners on their way to the depot and they went away quietly.

After the surrender of the Pinkerton guard and the burning of the barges the whole town gave itself up to the wildest rejoicing.

PREPARING FOR THE INQUESTS.

A Pittsburg Coroner Views the Dead at Homestead.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.—Heber McDowell, Coroner of Allegheny County, visited Homestead last evening for the purpose of preparing for an inquest on the dead. Shortly after midnight he returned to Pittsburg and reports that he viewed five bodies, those of Peter Farris, John E. Morris, Henry Stiegel, Thomas Weldon and an unknown Hungarian. No time has yet been fixed for the inquest.

RODGERS'S STORY OF THE FIGHT.

The Captain of the Little Bill Says the Pinkertons Behaved Well.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.—Capt. William B. Rodgers, who was reported dead after the battle at Homestead, was a very live man when he came back to Pittsburg on the Little Bill. He went direct to his office, on Water street, where he answered telephone calls and told the people he was still alive. He gave the following account of the trip:

"I had contracted to tow the two barges to Homestead and was on hand with the towboat Little Bill Monday night to do the work. The barges had been at the landing below the Manchester docks, and according to our instructions we went to Davis Island dam.

"There we met about 300 men—I suppose they are Pinkertons—and they boarded the barges, about 150 in each. They had repeating rifles and blue uniforms with them. We lost no time and started for Homestead.

"The Pinkerton men, I must say, were a good set of men. They were orderly and perfectly sober. They made no noise; they simply went into the barges and stayed there. The captain in charge called the men to him and commanded the strictest attention to his orders.

"'No man,' said he, 'will dare to fire one shot or raise his piece without positive and distinct orders. There will be no trouble at Homestead, and we won't make any. Our business is to keep the peace, not to disturb it.'

"He then commanded that the men restrain themselves and be quiet. Everything went all right with us until we got just below Lock No. 1, when the Tide, which was towing one of the barges, broke her cams.

"She blew her whistle and the Little Bill went back, relieved her of the barge and went through the lock with both barges. When we reached Homestead there seemed to be considerable excitement. As we got nearer the excitement grew more intense.

"The people then began to fire upon us. We tried to make a landing then. My men went forward to tie up the shore barge, while the Pinkerton men began to shove out a landing plank. The people on the bank were awfully excited, but the men under me and the Pinkertons were perfectly quiet, and I kept urging them to remain so.

"In the midst of it all the Pinkerton captain swore vengeance upon any man who would attempt to shoot, although the balls were flying from the other side. I state positively that the men on shore commenced the firing.

"By this time the landing plank had been gotten off. As the men were about to land, a man with a revolver made a dash for it, firing all the while. The Pinkertons tried to push him back, and almost succeeded when two more followed him, overpowering the few Pinkertons. The people fired directly at the Pinkertons; they fired all over the barges and at the Little Bill.

"Then the Pinkertons opened quite a fusillade on the people. As they did this they received a deadly fire from over their heads. Some people had stationed themselves upon the water tower and shot right down. I was standing in the midst of them and one or two Pinkertons then fell about me.

"The Pinkerton captain, while in front of his men trying to clear the landing plank, was shot. He was the first Pinkerton to fall. Several of his men rushed out to where he lay to defend him. He was then carried into the barge. The firing continued steadily.

"I was told to assist with the steamboat the party of Pinkertons who were taking care of the wounded. The boat was brought to and the wounded put upon it. We went to Turtle Creek and put them on train. My contract was then ended and I started for home.

"Then it was that our boat was the target for all the guns of the crowd. Bullets whistled like rain through the cabin, pilot-house and engine-room. My watchman was shot. The people fired upon us until we got out of their reach, and then the bullets splashed in the water.

"If the people would only look at the case the right way, they would agree that the attack upon us was wrong. I was simply doing what I was paid for doing, and what any one else would do. Even when we were leaving the people kept firing upon us.

"Let me say again that the Pinkertons behaved well. They were fired upon first and attacked when they were doing nothing, even before they touched the shore. They had to fire to defend themselves and their captain."

SENT FROM CHICAGO.

Most of the Pinkerton Men Came from There. More to Leave.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHICAGO, July 7.—Nearly all of the Pinkertons on the barges the steamer Little Bill towed down the Monongahela at daybreak yesterday were from Chicago. One hundred and twenty-five men, in command of [illegible] Hoffman, a clerk in the Pinkerton agency, left this city Sunday night over the Pennsylvania road for Homestead.

There were about twenty-five regular Pinkerton specials in the party. The others were men who are not in the employ of the agency, except when an occasion like this demands they should be sent out of town. These men "not regulars," were ordered to report at the Pinkerton agency Sunday evening, ready for a trip to Pennsylvania.

In order to make as little demonstration as possible the men went to the station in twos and threes and boarded the last express train for Pittsburg. So secretly was the departure made that even the railroad officials did not notice anything out of the ordinary.

The train arrived in Pittsburg Monday morning, and the men were marched to the agency's headquarters. Another carload of Pinkertons went from this city Monday night. There were 150 or 200 Pinkerton men from the East at Pittsburg, but only a few of them were on the barge. It is reported that about 200 more Pinkertons will leave here for Pittsburg to-day.

K. OF I. MEN ON THE FIGHT.

A Chicago Assembly Promises Moral and Financial Aid to the Millmen.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHICAGO, July 7.—District Assembly, Knights of Labor, No. 24 passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, A serious struggle has been precipitated in the Homestead Iron Works in Pennsylvania, caused by a general lockout on account of a general reduction of wages; and,

Whereas, Mr. Carnegie has, through his manager, employed Pinkertons to intimidate and, if necessary, shoot down American workingmen; and,

Whereas, It has come to the notice of D. A. 24, K. of L., through the public press, that hostilities have commenced by the said Pinkerton men firing on lockout employees, causing great loss of life; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we invoke immediate action of Congress to investigate the said trouble, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our moral and financial aid to the men in the struggle for justice.

PRESIDENT HARRISON WORRIED.

He Consults with Secretary Elkins About the Homestead Riots.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Had it been possible for President Harrison to cancel his trip to the Adirondacks without risking the health of Mrs. Harrison, it is said he would have done so.

He was greatly alarmed over the serious turn which affairs at Homestead had taken prior to his departure from the capital, and was in consultation with Secretary Elkins in regard to the means of preventing further trouble between the workmen and the mill-owners.

It is said that he has had serious misgivings as to the outcome of the trouble from the beginning.

HOW POWDERLY LOOKS AT IT.

The Shooting Denounced as a "Savage Butchery."

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

OMAHA, July 7.—T. V. Powderly, who has just left this city for Pittsburg to consult with the labor leaders there, characterizes the Homestead tragedy as a "savage butchery." He says the men were in the right, and it was a battle for bread. He thinks that the employment of Pinkerton detectives in this case will be condemned by all fair-minded people.

ATTRIBUTE IT TO THE TARIFF.

Comment of English Newspapers on the Tragedy at Homestead.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, July 7.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, at whose steel works at Homestead, Pa., the serious rioting has occurred, is making a tour of Scotland. He cannot be reached to-day.

The newspapers here continue to attribute the disorders to the McKinley Tariff bill and profess surprise at the inability of the Government to maintain order.

The *St. James's Gazette* says the proceedings show the very casual way in which the law is regarded in America.

The *Globe*, in an article on the disorders, refers to Mr. Carnegie, saying:

"When he was making a tour of England in a well-fitted drag this philanthropic millionaire did his best to convince our work-people that they could not be happy, prosperous or free under a monarchy. Perhaps he will now modify his anti-monarchical leanings."

PHILADELPHIA WORKMEN ASTIR

A Big Mass-Meeting Called and Pinkertonism Denounced.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The labor organizations of this city have called a mass-meeting at the Broad street plaza for to-morrow evening "to denounce the Pinkerton-Carnegie outrages and murders in Homestead."

The leaders of the labor organizations here say that had the Pinkertons been kept away from Homestead all trouble and bloodshed would have been averted.

ARRANGING FOR A BOYCOTT.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Thomas A. Campbell and a committee of locked-out employees from Carnegie's shops at Homestead are here to confer with the leading men in the building trades and induce them not to handle the output of the Carnegie mills if the latter employ non-union men.

The architectural iron workers have promised their support, and it is said the other building trade organizations in this city will join the movement. Similar committees from the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association at Pittsburg have been sent to all the other large Western cities, it is said, for the same purpose.

PATTISON NOT TO BE TRAPPED.

Sheriff McCleary's Attempt to Shirk Responsibility Failed.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 7.—Gov. Pattison received enough information from Pittsburg yesterday to convince him that Sheriff McCleary, of Alleghany County, has utterly failed to do his duty in the way of bringing the labor strike to an end.

The inference was plain that he wanted the Governor to take the responsibility of settling the trouble from McCleary's shoulders and thereby give the Republican stump speakers an opportunity to talk about State interference in local troubles during the coming campaign.

The Governor refused to be caught in the trap. He wanted to know just what the Sheriff had done. In the afternoon he wired McCleary as follows:

How many deputies have you sworn in and what measures have you taken to enforce order and protect property? The county authorities must exhaust every means to preserve peace.

McCleary's reply was:

After a personal visit to the Homestead works Monday morning and careful inquiry as to the surroundings I endeavored to gather a force to guard the works but was unable to obtain any. I then sent twelve deputies—almost my entire regular force to Homestead, but they were driven from the grounds.

The mill-owners early this morning sent an armed guard of 300 men by river boats. This guard were fired on while on their way up the river and when they attempted to land at the company's grounds were met by an armed mob which had taken down the company's fences and taken possession of the landing.

An encounter ensued, in which a number were wounded on both sides. Several are reported dead. The Coroner has just informed me that one of the guards has just died. The guards have not been able to land and the works are in the possession of the mob, who are armed with rifles and pistols, and are reported to have one cannon. The guards remain on the barges near the landing, having been abandoned by the steamer which towed them there.

The civil authorities are powerless to meet the situation. An armed and disciplined force is needed at once to prevent further loss of life. I therefore urge immediate action on your part.

The admission of McCleary that he had sworn in but twelve deputies when he had the power to call as many thousands to his aid, put the Governor on his mettle, and he very promptly sent this curt telegram to the Alleghany Sheriff:

Your telegram indicates that you have not made any attempt to execute the law or to enforce order, and I must insist on you calling upon the citizens for an adequate number of deputies.

The foregoing was sent early yesterday afternoon, and at 7 o'clock last evening no reply had been received. In the meantime the Governor had received several telegrams from private sources advising him to order out the troops, while several personal friends wired him to the effect that McCleary hadn't done his duty and was simply attempting to shift responsibility.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.—The course of Gov. Pattison in declining to order the National Guard to Homestead until Sheriff McCleary had exhausted all means in his power to preserve order, is generally commended. The prevailing opinion here is that had the militia appeared on the scene, the bloodshed would have been much greater.

The advent of the armed and uniformed men of the State troops to guard the Carnegie works to act as protectors of the non-union men would have excited the strikers to all possible resistance.

The men at Homestead are so well organized, are under such perfect control and are so great in number that a conflict between them and the militia might be a long and would certainly be a bloody one. Under these circumstances the Governor's careful survey of the state of affairs and his conservative action call for the unqualified approval from all sides.

BLOOD FLOWED. FRICK SMOKED.

He Refused to Listen to Peace Overtures from President Weihe.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.—One of the coolest men in Pittsburg yesterday, so far as appearances went, was H. C. Frick, President of the Carnegie Steel Company (Limited). While the men whom he had locked out and the men he had employed to force an entrance into the mill were killing each other at Homestead the steel king sat in his magnificently furnished office and smoked fine cigars, gave orders to subordinates or chatted with visitors. To some of the latter he was cool and stern.

"The time for conferences ended on the 24th of June. I will see no person who represents the Amalgamated Association."

This was his curt message to William Weihe, President of the Amalgamated Association, who asked for a conference early in the morning.

Weihe was ready to yield anything for the sake of peace, and if Frick had consented to see him half the trouble at Homestead yesterday might have been averted.

To a newspaper man who called, Mr. Frick said nonchalantly:

"The matter is out of our hands now. We look to the Sheriff to protect our property. The men upon our premises now are not strikers, they are lawbreakers. We are conveying to the Sheriff all the information in our possession regarding the situation and he must take the responsibility of action."

"How about the military?"

"The matter of calling out the militia is also in the hands of the Sheriff. He alone can decide at what point the disorder passes beyond the control of the civil power."

"Will you hold any conference with representatives of the workmen?"

"I will hold conferences with nobody. The matter, as I have said, is out of our hands, and the supremacy of the law is the only question involved. The officers of the law are the proper persons to deal with that."

The dapper official of the Carnegie Steel Company washed his hands of responsibility with these words:

"I was very sorry to learn of the disturbance at Homestead. We are entirely out of the deal now so far as protecting our interests up there are concerned. The matter now rests entirely with the Sheriff, and to him we look for the protection of our property."

Mr. Frick will not admit that he believes himself to be in any danger, but, notwithstanding this, it is known that he was guarded in his office yesterday and that his residence was guarded last night.

Before leaving his office last evening Mr. Frick again reiterated to personal friends his determination to win the strike at any cost.

When advised of the surrender of the Pinkerton detectives and of the subsequent actions of the iron workers, Frick displayed no emotion whatever. He remarked that his firm in no way would be responsible for the damage and that everything would be charged to Allegheny County, and when asked what his future course would be he replied that the plant would be run according to the [illegible] and that no terms but theirs would be countenanced.

FOR A HOMESTEAD INQUIRY.

House Committee to Report the Resolution Favorably.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House Judiciary Committee has ordered a favorable report to be made on the Williams resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the Homestead trouble.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Events that Led Up to the Bloody Battle at Homestead.

The conflict at Homestead yesterday marks a particularly bloody stage in the struggle for supremacy between the strongest organization of steel workers in the country on one side and the largest individual steel manufacturers in the world on the other.

Upon one hand is ranged the strength of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, an organization 30,000 strong, with a balance in bank of $250,000, and hundreds of thousands more in reserve, and on the other the prestige, power and wealth of the Carnegie Steel Company (Limited), the new title of the associated interests of the Carnegie firms, with a capital of $25,000,000.

The actual point at issue is the right of labor to dictate to capital the terms on which it will consent to be employed or to permit anybody to be employed. Ostensibly it is a struggle against a reduction in wages of 30 per cent. of 256 workers, and an attempt on the part of the Carnegie Steel Company to make such working terms as it deems applicable to the present condition of the steel business and the mechanical improvements effected in the process of manufacture.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The condition of affairs has arisen out of the expiration of a three years' sliding scale of wages in operation at the Homestead Works of the Company and the action of the Company in substituting another with marked reductions in rates.

The Homestead employees have been paid by the tonnage. Settlements during the last three years have been based on the selling price of steel billets, the minimum basis being $25 per ton; that is, no matter how much the market price ran below $25, payments were to be made on the basis of that figure. If the market price was higher, payments were to be made accordingly. As a matter of fact billets have been selling for several months at $22 and $22.50, while settlements with the men have been made at $25, and, of course, at a loss of the difference to the Company.

CARNEGIE'S SCALE OF WAGES.

In anticipation of the expiration of the three years' scale on June 30, the Carnegie Steel Company formulated a schedule of rates to operate from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1894. The minimum basis was changed from $25 to $22, and reductions which average 30 per cent. were made on the rates for the various kinds of employment.

The workers on the other side presented the company with a scale which differed slightly from the old one. On a conference both sides made concessions, but parted without a settlement. The Company had previously fixed June 24 as the last day open to the workers for accepting the scale as an organized body.

After that date the men were to be treated with only as individuals. That day passed without approaches from either side, and both parties began forthwith to prepare for the struggle that was bound to follow. The Amalgamated men were prepared to strike on July 1, when the old sliding scale of wages had expired.

But this course was anticipated by the firm, which discharged all its employees at midnight and notified them to report for their pay at the office on Saturday last. By this action the Carnegies forestalled the men, and, by making it a lockout instead of a strike, placed them on the defensive.

MILL HANDS PREPARED FOR THE STRUGGLE.

The discharged employees, through their Advisory Committee, began at once arrangements for the protection of their interests during the coming struggle. Their organization was thorough, consisting of sub-committees on the preservation of order, the regulation of the sale of liquor in saloons and the protection of outside labor.

Headquarters were fitted up in elaborate style, with incandescent electric lights and a private telegraph wire, which put the Amalgamated Association in direct communication with every city, town and hamlet in the country. Guards were established around the Homestead Works to prevent the introduction of workingmen from a distance, and the Monongahela was patrolled day and night, while twenty members of the Association were placed on duty as special officers, ostensibly charged with the duty of preserving the peace.

Immediately after the lockout the Secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company made the announcement that the mills at Homestead had been closed for repairs, and would remain closed for two or three weeks.

About July 15 or 20, he further stated, it would be announced that any of the old employees of the Company could return to work, but must make application by a certain day as individuals; all who did not apply by that time being considered as not desiring work and running the risk of finding their places filled by new men. The Secretary further stated that only 256 of the 3,800 men employed in the Homestead Mills were affected by the proposed new scale.

PRESIDENT FRICK'S CALL FOR HELP.

Matters at Homestead progressed with comparative quiet until Monday, when Henry C. Frick, the President of the Carnegie Steel Company, applied to Sheriff McCleary, of Allegheny County, for help in guarding the property of the Company, and protection for those men who were willing and anxious to go to work, but stood in fear of bodily harm from the strikers.

The Sheriff paid a visit to the works under a guard furnished by the Amalgamated Association, and later in the day despatched eleven deputies to Homestead, under command of ex-Sheriff Cluny, by whom an attempt was made to enter the mills. They were intercepted, however, by hundreds of the strikers, who maintained a firm and unflinching front when commanded to stand aside.

Their spokesman stepped forward, and declaring that the mill property was not in danger and that the admission of the deputies would be against their interests, announced that they would not be permitted to enter, but would be safely escorted out of the town.

The dozen deputies accepted this offer, and were escorted to a point on the river a quarter of a mile distant, where they were taken on board the steam yacht Edna, which is in the service of the Amalgamated Association, and carried down the river to a point where they were within easy reach of the electric-cars running to Pittsburg.

After this fiasco Sheriff McCleary issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Homestead to preserve the peace and not molest the Company's property.

ENLISTING PINKERTONS.

Many of the Men in the Homestead Fight Yesterday Were Hired Here.

It became known this morning that a large majority of the 300 Pinkerton men who were sent to the scene of the trouble at Homestead were engaged for their perilous work at 61 Broadway.

For the past week the Pinkerton agency has been advertising and hunting up men for the alleged purpose of going to Buffalo as watchmen. A number of ex-policemen were solicited to join the ranks and exceptionally good pay was promised.

Here is a postal card shown to an EVENING WORLD reporter by an ex-policeman:

"DEAR SIR: Call at No. 61 Broadway, room 46, Sunday, July 3, at 10 o'clock, without fail. Bring this with you.

"F. H. HEIN."

The Hein who signed his name to the postal-card was the captain of the Pinkerton men, who was shot during the battle yesterday. He had the engaging of the men and for several days last week he selected his men in room 46, on the fourth floor of 61 Broadway.

About forty men left Monday morning in charge of Hein, and they first went to Buffalo.

Among them were John Lutz, a tall, sandy-mustached man of forty, who gave his address as 343 West Sixtieth street; he was shot in the groin and in the head and seriously hurt in the Homestead fight yesterday.

William McKinney, of 150 West Sixteenth street, whose head was cut; George A. Hess, of 500 Grand street; John Southwell, of 11 Fourth avenue; E. W. Flanagan, of 252 West Twenty-fourth street; J. Radus, of 334 East Fifty-fourth street; Charles McGonigle, of 124 East Sixteenth street; William Koehler, of 423 East Twenty-ninth street; Robert Campbell, of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Southern Boulevard; William and James Newman, of 107 East One Hundred and Second street, and William F. Conner, of Fordham.

There were also these Brooklyn men: James Dennen, of 240 White street; Charles Mitchell, of 512 Broadway; Thomas Miller, of 51 Harrison avenue; C. Travers, of 68 Meeker avenue, and William Plunkett, of 81 Cheever place.

A group of swarthy-looking young men were standing in front of the building 61 Broadway this morning.

They were a suspicious-looking lot and they curiously scanned the faces of everybody that entered the building.

When an EVENING WORLD reporter alighted from the elevator on the fourth floor he found that room 46 was locked. It was a dark-looking room.

There was nothing on the door to indicate the character of the business carried on within.

Inquiry in the building disclosed the fact that the room was occupied only for an hour during the day. A number of the tenants knew that the room was used as the Pinkerton employment bureau for the Homestead trouble, but the work of hiring the men was carried on very quietly.

The reporter on his way out of the building conversed with a young man who was one of the group. He at first eyed the reporter with suspicion, but finally admitted that he had come to the building to secure work as a watchman.

He said that he was well aware that he was going into the employ of the Pinkertons, and expected to be sent to Pittsburg.

"I am not a bit scared," he said. "We are promised $3 per day, with food, and I don't think that there is much danger of a repetition of yesterday's trouble."

The would-be Pinkerton watchman said he was from Brooklyn, and a majority of the others were also from the same place.

The liveliest kind of bustle and excitement pervaded the general offices of the Pinkerton Agency on Exchange place, which is only a stone's throw from their annex at 61 Broadway. Despite the extraordinary active condition of affairs, the office had lost none of its air of mystery.

When THE EVENING WORLD reporter entered the office there were a half dozen men, apparently recruits, sitting on a bench in the main office waiting to be ushered into the private office of Supt. Bangs.

A clerk who was deeply merged in the task of clipping from newspapers accounts of the trouble at Homestead left his work to inform Mr. Robert Pinkerton of the reporter's presence.

The clerk darted into a private office and returned in the course of a minute. "Both Mr. Pinkerton and Mr. Bangs beg to be excused. They have nothing to say to the press," was the young man's answer.

The clerk could not tell whether there was any intelligence concerning the condition of the injured men, and he professed equal ignorance as to the likelihood of any more men being sent to Homestead.

BITTER AGAINST PINKERTONS.

Local Labor Leaders Declare that the Detectives Should Be Wiped Out.

Workingmen in and about the city are, of course, intensely interested in the progress of the struggle between capital and labor now going on at Homestead.

The Board of Walking Delegates met yesterday afternoon and excitedly discussed the news of the battle between the Pinkertons and the workmen. They adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers and hope for their ultimate success.

Prominent labor leaders express their opinions of the conflict as follows:

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor: "It is unfortunately too true that most of the blood spilled at Homestead was spilled by Pinkerton men. There was no necessity for the conflict, which was provoked, and without cause, by the Carnegie Company.

"I regard the attempted entrance of Pinkerton employees as an invasion of the rights of the dwellers in Homestead, most of whom have lived and worked there for years, and are owners of their own houses. The Pinkerton invaders are cutthroats and the scum of society. They are neither more nor less than the advance guard to an army of Hungarians and Poles, who will be imported to take the places of American citizens.

"I approve of the action of the wage-earners at Homestead in resisting the landing of Pinkerton detectives. That body of men is a private force. There is a disastrous analogy for it in American history. Aaron Burr organized a force similar in scope and organization and was impeached for doing so. The people who, after all, rule the country rage when they hear the name of Pinkerton."

John H. O'Connell, Master Workmen of District Assembly No. 49: "Although the steel workers are not members of the Knights of Labor," he said, "we are willing to forego all differences with the Federation and join hands to fight this despot Carnegie."

Delegate John Carberry—"The Homestead outrages are so flagrant that they gave the unions an opportunity and a lever that is irresistible for the crushing of the Pinkerton force."

Delegate John Kent, of the Gasfitters' Union—"I am emphatic in pronouncing my detestation of the Pinkerton force."

Gus Adams, of the Brooklyn Varnishers' Union—"The sympathy of humanity has been enlisted in the cause of toilers shot down like dogs."

Delegate John Quinn, of the Plasterers' Laborers, remarked that the use of dynamite against the detectives was right.

Charles Schlicht, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners: "The conduct of Pinkerton's men has made it a duty of American citizens to shoot them down when engaged in such acts as they are guilty of at the Carnegie Iron Works, as they would shoot housebreakers or highway robbers."

Delegate Frank W. Balmes, of the United Wood-Carvers—The conduct of Pinkerton detectives is outrageous. It is awful to think that in a law-abiding country like America such a force should be permitted."

Delegate A. B. Murphy, of the Paper-Hangers' Union—A grievous crime was committed against society when Pinkerton men attempted to invade Homestead.

Edward McLaughlin, Walking Delegate of Progressive Painters' Union No. 6: "Honest and respectable workingmen were shot down like dogs by a force of thugs who would not be tolerated in any other country."

James McKim, Walking Delegate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, said: "The utmost sympathies of the carpenters are with the families of the men shot down at Homestead."

Christopher Jacobson, of the English-Speaking Framers' Union—The outrage on the honest toilers at the steel works of the Carnegie Company is a libel upon humanity and civilization.

John Tasker, Delegate of the Steamfitters' Union: "The only way to prevent a repetition of such a diabolical proceeding is to send every Pinkerton man connected with the affair to prison and have him tried for murder."

Thomas B. O'Reilly, Master Workman of D. A. No. 220, K. of L., said: "The murderous attack by Pinkerton hirelings has a parallel in Bunker Hill."

Christopher Hill, Walking Delegate of the Brooklyn Housesmiths' Union: "It is now the duty of organized labor to see that the Pinkerton force is promptly and for all time suppressed."

Henry H. Hicks, M. W. of D. A. No. 253, K. of L., observed that the overt acts at Homestead would lead to a revulsion of public feeling that would eventually do away with an irresponsible body of mercenaries. That was made the question of the day by the unhappy events which had taken place at Homestead.

John Killoran, of the New York Housesmiths' Union: "The bloodshed will not be permitted to go unavenged."

John J. Manning, Delegate of the Brooklyn Carpenters: "My union will see that the murderers of fathers of families at Homestead are punished."

A member of the Executive Board of District Assembly 49, of the Knights of Labor, at 52 Union Square: "Have not workingmen, as American citizens, the same right under the law to arm themselves as the Carnegies have to arm men to assist in starving laborers to death?

What are the police for and the Sheriff and the military, if private corporations shall be allowed to assume the rights and duties which belong exclusively to those public departments?"

"Having exhausted peaceful methods of protecting our interests it looks as if it were fast becoming necessary to have recourse to arms."

Secretary Henry V. Clayton, of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades—There is no likelihood of New York laborers going in a body to the scene of action.

"But I must say," he added, "that there has scarcely ever been an outrage perpetrated upon labor as flagrant as that at Homestead. It is high time that the lawmakers of the country to see to it that such a thing should not be allowed as the importation of assassins to trample upon laborers verging upon starvation. In European countries labor is massacred; in this country it is starved. The choice is a mighty desperate one. I am more of an evolutionist than revolutionist, but I think the Homestead laborers were not to blame for opposing force with force this time."

John Lyons, 312 West Forty-ninth street, a member of the United Belgian Pavers No. 1—The importation of Pinkertons by the Carnegies is an outrage.

"The Governor of Pennsylvania ought to make it his duty to stop the bringing in of hired assassins to kill good, law-abiding citizens.

Terence Curry, whose saloon at 224 East Forty-seventh street is the headquarters for the striking pavers:

"I wish I were down at Homestead and had 40,000 Gatling guns to train upon the Pinkertons."

One of the striking pavers, who refused to give his name, expressed the following conservative view:

"We are in trouble just now, and I think it would not be right to express any view of the matter."

CARNEGIE'S AGENT EXPLAINS.

His Local Representative Says the Reduction Is One That Doesn't Reduce.

There was considerable activity in the New York office of the Carnegie Association, on the eighth floor of the Bank of America Building corner of Wall and William streets.

The office was opened earlier than usual, and telegraph boys were kept busy all morning carrying messages to the office from the neighboring telegraph offices.

L. L. Schoonmaker, the representative of the Company in this city, was one of the first to arrive, and he hurriedly perused the contents of a dozen telegrams that had arrived since last night.

"My latest advices from Homestead this morning," he said to an EVENING WORLD reporter, "indicate that the situation is quiet. How long it will remain so I, of course, at this end of the line, cannot tell. It is possible that there may be another outbreak, followed by bloodshed, but we hope not. The newspapers have furnished me with nearly all my information on this deplorable subject, though I am being advised of the state of affairs at intervals during the day."

Mr. Schoonmaker expressed himself as heartily sorry that any blood had been shed.

MR. SCHOONMAKER EXPLAINS.

"Of course everybody knows that this whole trouble originated in the new scale of wages. While it is true that a reduction has been made in the scale of tonnage rates at several furnaces and mills, the output of these same plants has been increased because of the introduction of new and improved machinery. The result of this cut has not been to reduce the wages of the workmen, and at mills where there are no new improvements no reduction in the tonnage rates has been asked by the Manufacturers' Association.

"The iron business, the same as any other business, is conducted for profit. We claim and insist that we are desirous of treating our employees well, and we pay them the highest rate of wages. It is quite well known that the profits in the iron trade have been going down, and consequently we have been obliged to increase our output by going into kindred lines of business by the aid of improved machinery. At the mills 3,800 men were employed, and last week over 900 agreed to the new scale, which was proposed because of competition and the introduction of new machinery.

"The mechanics, engineers and transportation men, who are really the workmen with the lowest remuneration of all the iron-trade branches, signed the agreement, and the reduction would have effected less than 10 per cent. of the men employed.

"It has been our claim that the new scale would not affect the high priced men, such as the heaters, rollers, screwmen, &c. In the long run and our desire that the agreement should be signed Dec. 30., is only in persuance of the principle that we should know what we are to pay for labor in the making up of our estimates on contracts expiring in the future.

Twelve in a Cellar.

Nell Nelson, in next Sunday's WORLD *writing of the children of Hamburg, will detail the circumstances of a family of twelve living in a cellar. They cannot afford 25 cents a term for the instruction of a daughter with a* [illegible] *newsdealer to save you a copy of the Sunday* WORLD *or you will miss something good.*